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PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the Administration Report of the Mysore Health Department for the year 1929.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Mysore Health Department for the calendar year 1929, received from the Director of Health in Mysore, with his letter No. Per. Y, 15, dated the 22nd—24th July 1930.

ORDER NO. G. 4800-27—SANY. 14-30-4, DATED 5TH NOVEMBER 1930.

By the appointment of a whole time Director for the Department of Health with a trained personnel for some of its important sections, a long step was taken during the year towards the creation of an adequate and independent organisation able to give undivided attention to health problems of the State. On the retirement of Mr. B. Mahomed Usmon, Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, in February 1929, the combination of these offices ceased and the health services of the State became an independent charge under the control of Mr. J. V. Karve, who was appointed as Sanitary Commissioner, the designation being later on changed to Director of Health. A Board of Health was created to act as an advisory body in health matters. The work of the Department was organised in seven Bureaus named below, but of these the Bureaus of Health Education and of Sanitary Engineering had not been fully organised before the close of the year:—

(1)	Bureau of Administration.	(4)	Bureau of Vital Statistics.
(2)	„ Epidemiology and communicable diseases.	(5)	„ Health Education.
(3)	„ Laboratories.	(6)	„ Sanitary Engineering.
		(7)	„ Rural Health.

It is under contemplation of Government to establish other Bureaus such as Maternal and Infant Hygiene, Child Hygiene, Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis, etc., as staff and funds become available.

Dr. Sweet whose services have been kindly lent to the State by the International Health Division of the Rockefeller's Foundation continued to act as Consultant Health. Besides supervising personally the working of the Malaria and Rural Health Units, he advised Government on the various health problems of the State and was particularly helpful in developing the New Health Organisation. One important branch of this organisation, *viz.*, that of Sanitary Engineering has been recently constituted under the supervision of Mr. Mieldazis, Sanitary Engineer, whose services have also been generously placed at the disposal of the Government by the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases—(*a*) *Malaria*—A new Malaria Experimental Station was started during the year at Hiriyur, in addition to the stations started at Nagenhalli and Mudgere in the previous year. The stations attended to the monthly spleen and blood examination of each community in the area, weekly identification of larvæ and collection of data about rainfall, temperature and vital statistics. Pending a detailed study of the results of the observations taken at these stations, no control work was attempted during the year. Latterly however measures of control have been undertaken at the Nagenhalli Station.

(*b*) *Hookworm Unit.*—In the course of the year, Government sanctioned a scheme for the mass treatment for hookworm of all persons attending Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts and parts of Mysore District. The Scheme also provided for the treatment of labourers working on Coffee Estates by Government agency, the cost of the drugs being paid by the Estates. The staff sanctioned for the purpose attended to the treatment of 3,312 villagers in 11 Dispensaries and 6,271 inhabitants of estates or in all a total of 9,583 persons.

(*c*) *Malaria and Health Work in Bangalore City.*—The Officers of the Department co-operated with the Malaria Staff appointed by the City Municipal Council. Government note that there has been a progressive and significant decrease in the spleen rates in the three years from 1927 to 1929. Dr. Natarajan was entrusted with field research studies connected with dysentery and typhoid in the Bangalore City. Steps have also been taken to make enteric and other continuous fevers notifiable in Municipal areas.

Bureau of Laboratories.

(*a*) *Public Health Institute.*—This Institute continued to attend as usual to Bacteriological, Chemical and Medico-legal Examinations. There was a considerable increase in the number of samples of blood received for Examination. Samples of water both filtered and unfiltered from Bangalore City were received regularly for bacteriological analysis.

Seventy-seven cases of suspected human poisoning were received for Medico-legal opinion. In a large number of these cases, arsenic was found to have been used. The Director points to the need for establishing an effective control over the sale of arsenic and other easily procurable poisons. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts is invited to the observation made in the Government review of the report of the Public Health Institute for the year 1928 and they are requested, in consultation with the Director of Health to take needful steps in the matter. The Registrar of the High Court is requested to see if arrangements can be made for copies of judgments in cases referred to the Public Health Institute for Examination being furnished to the Superintendent of the Institute so as to enable him to compile a connected history of food poisoning in the State.

(*b*) *Vaccine Institute.*—During the year under review, 366 calves were successfully vaccinated and yielded 43,758 grains of pulp equivalent to 4,37,580 cases. The quantity of vaccine issued was equivalent to 2,64,149 cases including 41,847 cases issued outside the State. The average percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 78 between January to June and 91·5 during the subsequent six months. The average success rate for the whole year was 85 per cent showing an improvement of 5 per cent over the record of the previous year. The income and the expenditure of the Institute was Rs. 23,816-7-11 and Rs. 20,137-8-0 respectively showing an excess of receipts by Rs. 3,678-15-11. The amount outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 28,976-4-0 of which as much as Rs. 24,738-15-8 related to the previous year's dues from local bodies. The Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Boards are requested to adjust these arrears without delay.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A survey of the system of reporting vital statistics and epidemic diseases in the ...te was conducted by the Bureau of Vital Statistics. The results of this Survey ...ich have been published in the form of a bulletin, show that in most rural areas ...d in not a few Municipalities, the reporting of Vital occurrences (particularly ...ths) is grossly incomplete and that this initial defect is aggravated by carelessness ...the compiling offices. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners is invited once ...gain to the instructions issued from time to time to ensure that village patels understand and properly carry out their duties in this respect. The work of compilation in Taluk Offices should also receive greater attention. There is hardly any excuse for the existence of serious defects in the vital statistics of Municipal areas, where a better agency is generally available and the scope for supervision is much greater than in rural parts. The Presidents of Municipal Councils will, it is hoped, take some personal interest in this matter and try to remove the reproach of indifference to health questions that is revealed by the present state of the reporting of vital statistics. Meanwhile the officers of the Health Department could themselves give a useful lead in this direction by arranging for the collection of correct statistics in selected areas, *e.g.*, those coming within the operation of the Malaria and Rural health units and by collaborating more closely with the local authorities in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area, where facilities for correct reporting already exist. By these means it will be possible to get reliable statistics for at least a few representative areas, pending improvement in the accuracy of the returns for the State as a whole.

Turning to the statistics as they are now presented, it is seen that the total number of births registered during the year was 1,13,918 against 1,07,355 giving a ratio of 19·44 and 18·46, respectively. The Bangalore District showed the highest rate, *viz.*, 23·24 and the Mysore District the lowest, *viz.*, 15·60. The total number of deaths reported during the year was 83,400 against 91,690 during 1928 giving a ratio of 14·23 and 18·64, respectively. A total number of 10·344 children under one year of age died giving a ratio of 90·80 per 1,000 births. One feature of the year's figures was that the number of births exceeded the number of deaths in all Districts. It is also seen that the death rate among males were higher than that among females in all age periods except in the age groups of 10-15 years and 15-40 years, *i.e.*, the child bearing period for females.

During the year deaths from Plague and Small-pox were noticeably in excess of the numbers reported for the previous year.—

	1929.	1928.
Plague	8,646	3,477
Small-pox	7,589	4,571

A total of 2,24,300 Anti Plague inoculations and 2,03,423 vaccinations were performed during the year. But the incidence of deaths from other diseases such as cholera, fevers and dysentery and diarrhoea was less than in the previous year as detailed below :—

	1929.	1928.
Cholera	140	413
Fevers	33,653	45,123
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	2,790	3,628

The Bureau of Health Education.—Gave 102 lectures and demonstrations on Malaria and Hook-worm by means of moving pictures.

In view of growing work of the Mysore Department of Health, it seemed wise to institute the system of distribution of quarterly reports of the work accomplished from January 1st 1929. The Director is of opinion that "these reports will be of benefit in keeping the staff in touch with the work which is being done in the department as a whole, in giving Government more frequent information as to progress and in spreading among the interested people some idea of the scope and character of the health work." As in the previous year, a special sanitation stall was opened in the All-India Exhibition at Mysore and a Gold Medal was awarded to the Department.

The marginally noted bulletins of the Public Health Department were during the year.

Bulletin No.	Name
4.	Guinea-worm disease in the State.
5.	Report of Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council.
6.	Report of the present Status of Registration of Vital Statistics.
7.	Survey of the State for enlarged spleens, Hook-worm, etc.

BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERI

Mr. J. J. Mieldazis, B.SC., C.E., Sanita Engineer of the Rockefeller Found tion arrived from America in Febru 1930 and took charge of this Bureau. Government have since issued orders for transfer of a portion of the Water Supply and Town Planning Division of the Publ Works Department to this Bureau.

BUREAU OF RURAL HEALTH.

The Rural Health Unit at Mandya which was opened in March 1929 imparted advice to the village authorities in health matters, investigated epidemic diseases and attended to vaccination work in addition to starting medical clinics in four centres within their area, one of these clinics at Maddur being for infant and maternal welfare.

Vaccination.—It is seen from the report that the number of vaccinations performed was in excess of the figures for the previous year in all Districts except Mysore. Information has not been furnished about the number of vaccinations conducted among the Adikarnatakas in the Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts. The Deputy Commissioners of these Districts are requested to furnish to the Director of Health separate figures under this head in their future reports.

Inspections.—The Director of Health visited 33 Urban areas and 51 villages during the year.

General.—An appraisal form based on the American model has been prescribed at the instance of Dr. Sweet for measuring the progress of the health activities in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board area.

At the invitation of the Government, the League of Nations Malaria Commission visited the State during December 1929 and specially inspected the various places affected with malaria and the three malaria experimental stations. Dr. W. P. Jacocks, the Rockefeller Foundation Representative in Travancore visited Bangalore in April 1929 and kindly assisted in examining specimens of disections done at Hiriyur.

The work of the Department was on the whole satisfactory.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Reviews the Annual Administration Report on the working of the Stores Purchase Committee for the year 1929-30.

—READ—

The Annual Administration Report on the working of the Stores Purchase Committee for the year 1929-30, received with letter No. 4101, dated the 11th September 1930, from the Secretary of the Committee.

ORDER NO. G. 4616-70—G. M. 53-30-3, DATED 3RD NOVEMBER 1930.

Recorded.

2. There was no change in the personnel of the Committee.

3. The Committee met eight times during the year and discussed 65 subjects. In addition to current business, *e.g.*, the scrutiny and passing of tenders, the Committee undertook and made some progress with a systematic examination of the most suitable and economical means of effecting the purchase of stores required for the several Departments. One result of this effort has been that the landing and other incidental charges incurred on consignments coming through Madras harbour have been standardised and to a certain extent reduced.